

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 45 of 1887.

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 5th November 1887.

CONTENTS:

Page.	Page.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.	
Afghan affairs	1067
The Maharajah Dhuleep [Singh and Russian news-papers	<i>ib.</i>
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.	
(a)—Police—	
A woman brutally assaulted by the Police ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Bengal Police ...	<i>ib.</i>
Baboo Taraknath Ray and Gopalhari Mullik of the Bankoora Police ...	1068
A case of drowning near Serampore ...	<i>ib.</i>
Dacoity-scare at Santipore ...	<i>ib.</i>
Swindlers at Mukshudpore in Furreedpore ...	<i>ib.</i>
Theft in villages under the Srinagar police-station, Dacca ...	<i>ib.</i>
A death under suspicious circumstances in Khalar, district of Howrah ...	<i>ib.</i>
(b)—Working of the Courts—	
The Sub-Deputy Collector of Nilphamari ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Munsif of Madaripore ...	1069
Baboo Jagat Chundra Shome, Deputy Magistrate of Jessore ...	<i>ib.</i>
Baboo Sashi Sekhar Dutt ...	<i>ib.</i>
(c)—Jails—	
Jail officers in India ...	<i>ib.</i>
Investigation of cases of death in jails ...	<i>ib.</i>
(d)—Education—	
Baboo Dino Nath Sen ...	1070
Technical education ...	<i>ib.</i>
Mr. Larpen, the late Registrar of the Punjab University ...	<i>ib.</i>
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administra-tion—	
The Maldah District Board ...	<i>ib.</i>
The ensuing municipal elections ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Calcutta Municipality ...	<i>ib.</i>
The ensuing municipal elections ...	1071
Adulteration of oil ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Calcutta Municipality ...	<i>ib.</i>
Local Self-Government in the sub-division of Ulu-beria ...	<i>ib.</i>
(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
The zemindar of Kamarhati in Burdwan	... 1072
(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation—	
The case of Pundit Baladeo Prasad of Allahabad	<i>ib.</i>
A road at Ishabpore in Dinagepore ...	<i>ib.</i>
Oppression by canal officers at Midnapore	<i>ib.</i>
Government and the Eastern Bengal Railway	1073
(h)—General—	
The loss of a ship near Chittagong ...	<i>ib.</i>
The condition of the people of Assam ...	<i>ib.</i>
Mr. R. C. Dutt as Magistrate of Mymensingh	<i>ib.</i>
The Nizam's offer ...	1074
A military school for Indians ...	<i>ib.</i>
Sir Charles Turner and the Public Service Commis-sion	<i>ib.</i>
The defensive works on the railway bridges	<i>ib.</i>
Sir Lepel Griffin ...	<i>ib.</i>
Postage on value-payable parcels ...	1075
The Punjabis in the Indian Army ...	<i>ib.</i>
Natives in the Public Works Department	<i>ib.</i>
Sir John Gorst on the Indian Budget ...	1076
Prosecutions under the Opium Act ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Governor-General's dinner expenses	<i>ib.</i>
The Secretariat Commission	1077
Compulsory vaccination ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Nizam's offer and the Anglo-Indian Press ...	<i>ib.</i>
Fever at Azimgunge in Moorsbedabad ...	1078
Use of short weights in the Dinagepore district	<i>ib.</i>
Oppression by Income-tax officers ...	<i>ib.</i>
Mr. Glazier ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Annual Report on Lunatic Asylums for 1885-86	<i>ib.</i>
Re-excavation of the rivers Sunti and Naui, in the sub-division of Baraset ...	1079
The Native Press ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Government of India and Sir Lepel Griffin	<i>ib.</i>
The outstill at Kharuberia ...	<i>ib.</i>
Postal work in the Uluberia sub-division ...	<i>ib.</i>
The proposed abolition of the Calcutta Mint	1080
III.—LEGISLATIVE.	
Removal of prostitutes ...	<i>ib.</i>
IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
The Travancore State ...	<i>ib.</i>
The State of Manipore ...	<i>ib.</i>
The Nizam's donation ...	<i>ib.</i>

	<i>Page.</i>
The Cashmere Durbar and Hari Krishna Saha	1080
The Nizam's offer	1081
The Maharsah of Travancore	ib.
Sir Salar Jung of Hyderabad	ib.
The Sikkim State	ib.
The Nizam's offer	ib.
Native officers for training the armies of the Native Princes	1082
The restoration of the Berars	ib.
Independent Tipperah*	ib.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Nil.

	<i>Page.</i>
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
The slaughter of cows	1082
Lord Reay's speech on the occasion of the opening of a paper mill at Bombay	ib.
Sir Lepel Griffin and his Anglo-Indian advocates	1084
The slaughter of cows and she-buffaloes	ib.
The Native Press	ib.
The demonstrations of the unemployed in London	1085
Sir Lepel Griffin	ib.
Mr. Jube, Collector of Sukkur, in Sindh	ib.
The Native Press	ib.
Government and the Native Press	ib.
Major Miley	ib.
Government and the Native Press	1086
Grant of jagirs to native soldiers	ib.

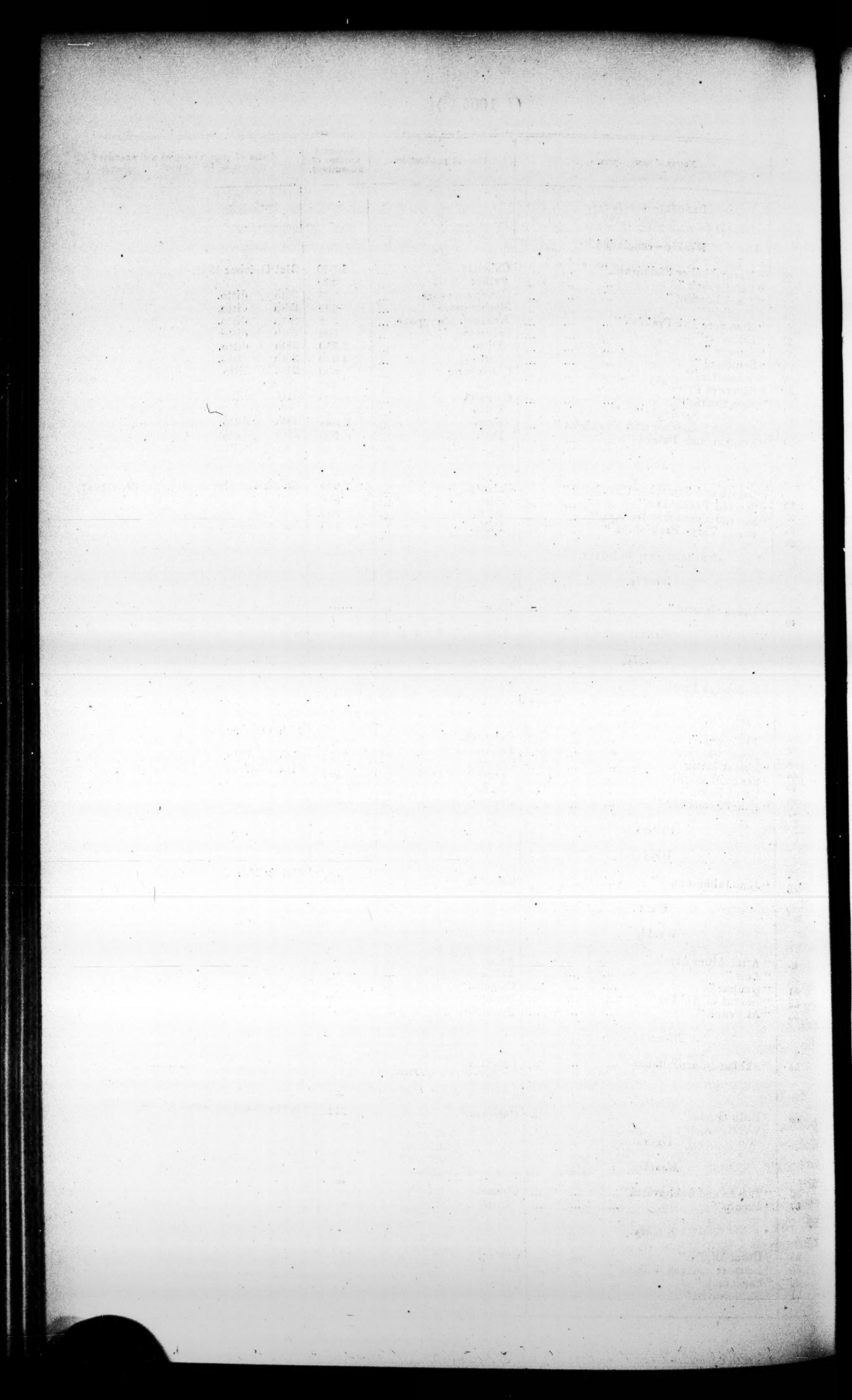
UBIYA PAPERS.

Nil.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	" Assam Vilásiní "	... Sibsagar	....
2	" Assam News "	... Ditto	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	" Ahammadí "	Tangail, Mymensingh..	....
4	" Kasipore Nibási "	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
5	" Ave Maria "	Calcutta	....
6	" Púrva Bangabási "	Noakhally	....
7	" Purva Darpan "	Chittagong	700	
8	" Silchar "	Silchar, Assam	....
9	" Uttara Banga Hitaishi "	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	....	24th October 1887.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
10	" Arya Darpan "	Calcutta	102	21st & 28th October 1887.
11	" Bangabási "	Calcutta	20,000	29th October 1887.
12	" Burdwán Sanjívaní "	Burdwan	302	25th ditto.
13	" Cháruvártá "	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	24th ditto.
14	" Dacca Prakásh "	Dacca	450	30th ditto.
15	" Dhumaketu "	Chandernagore	....	26th ditto.
16	" Education Gazette "	Hooghly	825	28th ditto.
17	" Garib and Mahavidya "	Dacca	....	26th ditto.
18	" Grambási "	Uluberia	....	1st November 1887.
19	" Hindu Ranjiká "	Beaulearia, Rajshahye...	200	26th October 1887.
20	" Murshidábád Patriká "	Berhampore	508	
21	" Murshidábád Pratinidhi "	Ditto	....	28th ditto.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week
BENGALI—concluded.				
Weekly—concluded.				
22	" Navavibhákar Sádhárani "	Calcutta	1,000	31st October 1887.
23	" Paridarshak "	Sylhet	450	
24	" Prajá Bandhu "	Chandernagore	995	28th ditto.
25	" Pratikár "	Berhampore	600	28th ditto.
26	" Rungpore Dik Prakásh "	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	27th ditto.
27	" Sahachar "	Calcutta	500	26th ditto.
28	" Samaya "	Ditto	2,350	28th ditto.
29	" Sanjivani "	Ditto	4,000	29th ditto.
30	" Sansodhíní "	Chittagong	800	21st ditto.
31	" Sáraswat Patra "	Dacca	400	
32	" Som Prakásh "	Calcutta	1,000	31st ditto.
33	" Srímanta Saudagár "	Ditto	.....
34	" Sulabha Samáchár and Kusadaha "	Ditto	3,000	28th ditto.
35	" Surabhi and Patáká "	Ditto	700	27th ditto.
Daily.				
36	" Dainik and Samachár Chandriká "	Calcutta	7,000	30th & 31st Oct. & 1st to 3rd Nov. 1887.
37	" Samvád Prabhákar "	Ditto	200	
38	" Samvád Purnachandrodaya "	Ditto	300	
39	" Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká "	Ditto	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
Weekly.				
40	" Dacca Gazette "	Dacca	.....
HINDI.				
Monthly.				
41	" Kshatriya Pratiká "	Patna	.....
Weekly.				
42	" Aryávarta "	Calcutta	.....	25th October 1887.
43	" Behar Bandhu "	Bankipore	.....
44	" Bhárat Mitra "	Calcutta	1,500	27th ditto.
45	" Sár Sudhánidhi "	Ditto	500	24th ditto.
46	" Uchit Bakta "	Ditto	4,500	
47	" Hindi Samáchár "	Bhagulpore	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
Weekly.				
48	" Jám-Jahán-numá "	Calcutta	250	21st & 28th October 1887.
URDU.				
Weekly.				
49	" Aftal Alum Arrah "	Arrah	.....
50	" Anis "	Patna	.....
51	" Gauhur "	Calcutta	196	
52	" Sharaf-ul-Akhbar "	Behar	150	
53	" Al Punch "	Bankipore	.....	17th & 24th ditto.
Bi-weekly.				
54	" Akhbar-i-darusaltanat "	Calcutta	340	
Daily.				
55	" Urdu Guide "	Calcutta	212	22nd to 31st October & 1st Nov. 1887.
URDU.				
Monthly.				
56	" Taraka and Subhavártá "	Cuttack	.....
57	" Pradip "	Ditto	.....
Weekly.				
58	" Utkal Dípiká "	Cuttack	200	
59	" Balasore Samvad Váhika "	Balasore	205	
60	" Hanskárak "	Cuttack	200	
61	" Navasamvád "	Ditto	.....



I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Sahachar*, of the 26th October, says that the English should place Yakub on the throne of Afghanistan, and thereby put an end to the present troubles in Afghan affairs.

SAHACHAR,
Oct. 26th, 1887.

in that country. Ayub will not probably object to such an arrangement. If, on the other hand, Ayub establishes himself in Herat, the aspect of things will become serious, for Ayub will then ask for Russian help which will be gladly given. Even if Abdar Rahman succeeds in quelling the present rebellion, and in foiling Ayub, it is certain no descendants of his will be able to maintain himself on the throne of Afghanistan. So it seems that having regard to the present, as well as to the future, the best course for England to adopt is to place some descendant of Shere Ali on the Afghan throne.

2. The *Praja Bandhu*, of the 28th October, referring to the sympathy evinced for the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh by The Maharaja Dhuleep Singh and Russian newspapers.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Oct. 28th, 1887.

sympathise with the Maharaja's cause should know that ill-feeling against the English does not exist anywhere in India now-a-days. Notwithstanding his boastful promise of assistance to Indians in throwing off the English yoke, Russia should bear in mind that all India now worships Englishmen, and that the 25 crores of the Indian people now pray for their welfare. As a representative of the people of India the writer of this paper kicks at all those Russian papers in which disaffection is preached against the English in India. The writer, however, feels some sympathy with Maharaja Dhuleep Singh personally.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

3. The *Sansodhini*, of the 21st October, reports that Elahi Bux, the Sub-Inspector of the Banskhali thana, and Putan Miah, head-constable, lately investigated a case of theft. Somebody told them that

SANSODHINI,
Oct. 21st, 1887.

A woman brutally assaulted by the police. the stolen property was in the house of a chowkidar of the village Parki, and they at once took the chowkidar into custody, entered his house and asked his wife to say where the stolen property was ; the woman felt bashful and said nothing. The Sub-Inspector and his men got angry and began to torture her in order to extort information, and went the length of stripping her of all her clothes. Her child, aged only six months, became insensible from injuries received at the hands of these ruffians, and was taken into the town in a basket. The Commissioner of the Chittagong division is requested to visit the poor woman in the charitable dispensary. He is also requested to take such steps as justice demands against the police officers concerned in the matter. Such horrible acts could not have been perpetrated if Government had employed educated gentlemen in the Police Department.

4. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 21st October, strongly urges Government to reform the Police Department. The police

ARYADARPAN,
Oct. 21st, 1887.

The Bengal Police.

is entrusted with the preservation of the public peace, and it should have no other end in view in performing its duties. There are, however, very few men in the Police Department who are able, honest, experienced and conscientious. And that is why policemen are so fond of breaking the public peace, as is shown by the Krishnagore students' case, the Dacca students' case, and the recent scandalous behaviour of the Fureedpore Superintendent of Police. The present system of recruiting officers for the Police Department requires remodelling, because

it is owing to that system that good, able, experienced and educated men do not enter the police service.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Oct. 25th, 1887.

Babu Taraknath Ray and Gopal-hari Mullik of the Bankura police.

has taken leave on account of ill-health. The Baboo is an able and popular officer.

Babu Gopalhari Mullik, the new Police Superintendent of Bankura, is an able, intelligent and patriotic officer. He is the first native that has been appointed to the post.

BANGABASI,
Oct. 25th, 1887.

6. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 29th October, reports a case of drowning near Serampore. That a girl was drowned at Chatra, a village near Serampore. The fact was reported to the police who, far from taking any notice of the matter, drove away the informer.

BANGABASI.

7. A correspondent of the same paper says that quite a dacoity scare now exists among the people of Santipore. It is stated that some dacoits have addressed a letter to the local Inspector of Police threatening to *loot* the town.

BANGABASI.

8. Another correspondent of the same paper complains of the growing practice of swindling in the Mukshudpore in Furreedpore hat, in the Furreedpore district. It is stated that the police takes no notice of the swindlers. The local outstill has also increased drunkenness in the surrounding villages. The people are being ruined by drinking. The authorities should not neglect the interests of the people.

BANGABASI.

9. The *Kam Romargaon* correspondent of the same paper complains of the prevalence of theft in several villages under the Srinagar police-station of the Dacca district. The local police is utterly inefficient, and has failed to detect a single thief. Repeated cases of theft have produced consternation among the people. Will nothing be done to bring the culprits to justice?

GRAMBASI,
Nov. 1st, 1887.

Theft in villages under the Srinagar police-station, Dacca.

A death under suspicious circumstances in Khalar, district of Howrah.

Khalar was missed on the 18th October. On the 19th her dead body was found in a shallow pool near her house. Information was given to the thana, and Babu Harischandra Visvas, a darogah of the Bagnan thana, came to examine the body, which contained some marks of violence. Some of the ornaments she was known to have had on her person were also missing. The people suspected foul play, and named some person upon whom their suspicion was fixed. But the darogah nevertheless ordered the body to be quickly burnt. This, however, did not remove the suspicions of the people, and the case is being re-investigated by a Police Inspector.

(b) — Working of the Courts.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 29th, 1887.

The Sub-Deputy Collector of Nilphamari.

11. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 29th October, brings the following charges against the Sub-Deputy Collector of Nilphamari :—

1. The Sub-Deputy Collector never attends court before 2 or 3 P.M. This leads to frequent postponements of cases.

2. In order to make the period for which cases hang in the file of his court appear shorter than it really is, he often purposely delays the taking of bail or recognizance, because cases are not entered in the court return until after the taking of bail or recognizance.
3. His delay in taking up cases for disposal often subjects the accused to unnecessary confinement in *hajut*.
4. He is so given to convicting that in one instance he punished two children of 8 and 10 years of age, respectively, for stealing a handful of straw. The little lads should have been discharged either under section 83 of the Indian Penal Code on account of their tender age, or under section 95 of the Penal Code on account of the trivial nature of the offence charged against them. But no, the Sub-Deputy Collector fined each of them Rs. 20. This rage for convictions proceeds from the desire to stand well with the authorities who dispense official patronage. Mr. Jarbo has at last found a fit assistant in this Sub-Deputy Collector. It is hoped that Sir Steuart Bayley will transfer this Sub-Deputy Collector elsewhere.

12. A correspondent of the same paper says that the Munsif of Madaripur is irregular in his attendance at court, and behaves disrespectfully towards persons visiting his court.

The Munsif of Madaripur. He is, besides, in the habit of taking money from the amla and vakils of his court before the Puja vacation, in order to make presents to his *Guru* (spiritual guide). He has given a post in his court to his own brother-in-law without giving any notice of the vacancy to the public, and has appointed his own men as peons. As Secretary to the local school, he does not allow the members of the School Committee to freely express their opinions. The Lieutenant-Governor is asked to transfer the Munsif elsewhere.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 29th, 1887.

13. Umesh Chandra Dey, the Jessoré correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 29th October, reports the death of the witness Kalachand Gazi, who fell down in a fit when giving evidence in the court of the Deputy Magistrate of Jessoré.

Babu Jagat Chandra Shome, Deputy Magistrate of Jessoré.

BANGABÁSI,
Oct. 29th, 1887.

(See Report on Native Papers for the week ending the 29th October 1887, paragraph 7). The Lieutenant-Governor and the Magistrate of Jessoré are requested to make a careful enquiry into this very serious matter.

14. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 31st October, says that, if the allegations made against the Deputy Magistrate, Babu Sashi Sekhar Dutt, in the petition of Srimati

Jahnavi Chowdhurani of Mymensingh be even partly true, he should be dismissed.

URDU GUIDE,
Oct. 31st, 1887.

(c)—Jails.

15. The *Silchar*, of the 24th October, draws the attention of Government to the cruel treatment received by prisoners in the Indian Jails. It is desirable

Jail officers in India. that only men of high character and mature years and experience, and not hot-headed young men, should be appointed as jail officers.

SILCHAR.
Oct. 24th, 1887.

16. The *Navavibhákar Sádháraní*, of the 31st October, agrees with the *Indian Mirror* newspaper in thinking that cases of death in jails should be investigated not by the jail doctor, but by some other doctor, that it should be proclaimed that prisoners and jail officers may give evidence without fear, and that no one should be examined in the presence

Investigation of cases of death in jails.

NAVAVIBHÁKAR
SÁDHARANI,
Oct. 31st, 1887.

of the jail authorities. Enquiries into cases of death within jails will be satisfactory if they are conducted by the Coroner of Calcutta with the assistance of an independent jury.

(d)—*Education.*

GARIB & MAHĀVIDYĀ,
Oct. 26th, 1887.

17. The *Garib and Mahāvidyā*, of the 26th October, is glad to hear that Babu Dino Nath Sen, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, will be appointed to officiate for Mr. Bellett, as Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle. Dino Babu is a deserving officer.

HINDU RANJIKĀ,
Oct. 26th, 1887.

18. The *Hindu Ranjikā*, of the 26th October, says that technical education is imparted in some shape or other in all schools in the Madras Presidency. In some schools carpentry and smith's work, and in others tailoring, book-binding, &c., are taught along with the subjects ordinarily studied in the same class of schools all over the country. Why is not the same thing done in the Middle English and Middle Vernacular Schools of Bengal?

SURABHI & PATAKĀ,
Oct. 27th, 1887.

19. The *Surabhi and Patákā*, of the 27th October, has heard a rumour that the Government of India has given Mr. Larpent, the late Registrar of the Punjab University, permission to prosecute the *Tribune* newspaper, and remarks that if the rumour be true the enquiry, which is still going on about the charges preferred against Mr. Larpent himself, will end in mere farce.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

HINDU RANJIKĀ,
Oct. 26th, 1887.

20. A correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjikā*, of the 26th October, complains that the elective system has not been introduced in the appointment of members for the Maldah District Board. The members of the Board are all nominated by Government, and three-fourths of them are non-residents of the district. So the entire population of Maldah, consisting of 710,000 souls is represented by only three men on the District Board. The system of Local Self-Government cannot, therefore, be expected to do much good in Maldah. The elective system has long been introduced into the Old Maldah and English Bazar municipalities and into the District Road Cess Committee, and there is no reason why it should not be introduced into the District Board as well. It is also very necessary that, all the members of the District Board should be English-knowing men and that most of them should be permanent residents of the district.

DHMKE TU.
Oct. 26th, 1887.

21. The *Dhumketu*, of the 26th October, says that Government should see that gentlemen are allowed leave to attend at the ensuing Municipal elections. As the elections will come on on different days in different places, the merchants will not find it inconvenient to grant leave to their employes by turns. Local-Self Government, as now existing, is not Local Self-Government in the proper sense of the term. In conferring the elective franchise on the people, their educational qualifications have not been properly taken into consideration. This has in a great measure impaired the value of the elections. It is greatly to be regretted that the ensuing elections are being made the occasion for a display of party spirit or *dala dali* in several places. The people should take the elective affair in a serious light, and not allow it to degenerate into a farce.

SAMAYA,
Oct. 27th, 1887.

22. The *Samaya*, of the 28th October, makes the following proposals for the better flushing of the drains in the northern quarters of the Town of Calcutta:—

- (1.) Unfiltered water should be supplied for ordinary household purposes. People will naturally make more use of this

water than they do of filtered water, and so the supply of unfiltered water will have the effect of keeping the drains clear, as well as of diminishing to some extent the cost of supplying filtered water.

(2.) The condition of the municipal bathing platforms should be improved.

(3.) In accordance with the proposal made by Mr. Kimber, coolies should be employed in flushing drains, and unfiltered water should be used for the purpose. It is also observed generally that the Commissioners should pay more attention to municipal matters than they do at present.

23. The *Sanjivani*, of the 29th October, says that at the ensuing Municipal elections all over Bengal, the voters

The ensuing Municipal elections.

should take care not to vote for men who,

during the last three years' commissionership, did not do their duty properly, or abused their powers in order to gain some private ends of their own, at the cost of the public. They should also see that the candidates returned by them are honest and independent men. There are some men of learning and education within the limit of almost every municipality, and it is to be hoped that they will explain to the rate-payers the duty which they will be required to discharge in the capacity of electors.

24. The *Navavibhákar Sádhárani*, of the 31st October, says that the Calcutta Municipality has very wisely decided Adulteration of oil.

that it should take steps to prevent the adulteration of mustard oil. Mustard oil is adulterated with very noxious substances.

25. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 31st October, says that there is confusion in every department of the Calcutta Municipality.

The Calcutta Municipality.

It seems as if there is no one to

look after that municipality. Since the transfer of the municipality into the hands of the elected Commissioners its expenditure has increased, and the poor rate-payers have been impoverished. As of old, the higher posts in the municipality, are a monopoly of Englishmen and Eurasians. Some abuses having been recently discovered in the License Department, one License Inspector has resigned his office and a new one has been appointed in his place. The officer who has resigned may possibly have abstracted a good deal of municipal money. And who shall say, how much money is wasted in this way? For fear of exposure the heads of the municipality are always unwilling to bring municipal offenders before the Criminal Courts. But if one or two such offenders are adequately punished, it is sure municipal affairs will assume a more satisfactory turn. The new Health Officer, who has had 16 Health Superintendents under him, now wants another assistant on Rs. 300 per month. Does the Health Officer get Rs. 1,500 per month only for the purpose of writing the Annual Report? Was not his pay fixed at Rs. 1,500 on the condition that he himself would do all sort of work connected with the sanitary improvement of the town?

26. The *Grambási*, of the 1st November, says that, notwithstanding the introduction of Local Self-Government

Local Self-Government in the Sub-division of Uluberia.

into the sub-division of Uluberia, no steps have been taken to improve the condition of the roads and of primary education in that sub-division. The grant-in-aid bills of Middle English and Middle Vernacular Schools are often unnecessarily detained by the District Boards. This year the grant-in-aid bills of the Lower Primary Schools have not been yet passed, and though the examination of these schools has been over more than a year, the gurus have not yet received their rewards.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 29th, 1887.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Oct. 31st, 1887.

SOM PRAKASH,
Oct. 31st, 1887.

GRAMBASI,
Nov. 1st, 1887.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land.*

BANGABASI,
Oct. 29th, 1887.

27. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 29th October, com-
The zemindar of Kamarhati in plains of certain illegal proceedings of Abdul
Burdwan. Aziz, zemindar of Kamarhati, a village in the

Burdwan District. The following charges are brought against him :—

- (1). He does not grant receipts, as prescribed by the Tenancy Act, for rents realized by him.
- (2). He charges exorbitant fees for granting the usual printed *dakhilas*. He purchases these forms at 9 annas per 100, and charges 5 pice for each sheet of *dakhila*.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

SAMAYA,
Oct. 28th, 1887.

The case of Pundit Baladeo Prasad Prasad of Allahabad is in the habit of lending of Allahabad. money to the European and Eurasian officers

of the railway. On the 3rd September last, he lent Rs. 640 to one Mr. Lamden a railway guard, on the security of three men who also called themselves railway guards. It was shortly discovered that the three men who stood as security were not guards at all, but common beggars whom Mr. Lamden had hired for the purpose. The Pundit had no other course left, but to attach the pay of the guard, deposited in the Railway Provident Fund and his furniture. But when he adopted this course, the District Traffic Superintendent was very much annoyed, and he wrote to the Station Master of Allahabad, asking him to inform Baladeo Prasad that he would not be allowed to enter the railway station, unless he held a ticket or had business connected with the Company. Now, the question to be asked is, had the Traffic Superintendent any right to prohibit a gentleman from entering the railway station ? Baladeo Prasad may have occasion to come to the station in order to see his friends off, and is he not to be allowed to do so ? In his anxiety to save the railway servants from the consequences of their indebtedness, the Traffic Superintendent has committed a most improper act. But the ill-paid officers of the railway must go on borrowing money. And if they are not allowed to borrow money they will, of a certainty, resort to questionable practices. Pundit Baladeo Prasad should bring this matter to the notice of the authorities.

BANGABASI,
Oct. 29th, 1887.

29. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 29th October, com-
A road at Ishabpore in Dinage- plains of the want of a road at Ishabpore,
pore. a village in the Dinagepore District. The

members of the Road Cess Committee are requested to attend to the matter.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 29th, 1887.

30. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 29th October, says Oppression by canal officers at that the officers in charge of the Midnapore Midnapore. canal having brought the charge of stealing canal water against the ryots of the village of Pingala, Babu Bankim Chundra Chatterjee, the Deputy Magistrate, in whose court the case is pending, deputed a canoongo to investigate the matter. The investigation not having been satisfactory the canoongoe was ordered to make a second enquiry. The Collector of the district, however, objected to the canoongo being sent again. Babu Bankim Chundra thereupon said that he would dismiss the case. This made the Collector reluctantly give his consent to the making of another enquiry. But was the Collector at all right in interfering in the matter as he did when the case was *sub judice*? The time for which most of the ryots entered into contract with Government for canal water having expired this year, several suits for stealing canal water have already been brought against them. The decisions passed

in these cases have created a panic among the ryots, who are only waiting for the result of the Pingala case, in order to decide whether or no they should run away leaving their fields. It is also rumoured that Babu Bankim Chundra will be transferred elsewhere. But it is difficult to believe that such a thing will be done during the administration of Sir Steuart Bayley who, if the papers are to be believed, is not deaf to complaints about canal water oppression.

31. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandriká*, of the 1st November, Government and the Eastern Bengal Railway says that so long as the Eastern Bengal Railway.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 1st, 1887.

way was under the management of a Company, the native servants of the railway were better treated. Since the transfer of the Railway to Government, poor native officers have been dismissed under the pretence of reducing expenditure, and highly paid European and Eurasians have been appointed instead. A howl has been raised by the native officers against these acts of injustice. Will Sir Steuart Bayley pay no heed to these complaints ?

(h)—General.

32. The *Sansodhini*, of the 21st October, says that on the 8th October The loss of a ship near Chittagong. a large cargo ship, laden with jute, and bound for Arracan ran over the sand banks in the mouth of the river Karnaphuli and immediately capsized. It is alleged that the accident is owing solely to the wilful negligence of the Captain. The Captain also stands charged in the Criminal Sessions with another offence. There should be an enquiry into the loss of the vessel.

SANSODHINI,
Oct. 21st, 1887.

33. The *Silchar*, of the 24th October, says that the Government being The condition of the people of Assam. the proprietor of the land in Assam, the people of that province are the ryots of Government. The rate at which the land revenue is assessed in Assam being very high, the agricultural population there can hardly make any profit from the cultivation of land. Private zemindars remit rents in times of distress, but no such thing is done in Assam. Again, in private estates the collection of rent is occasionally deferred in order to suit the convenience of the ryots, but in Assam, no such considerations are ever shown to the people. Almost every ryot in Assam being a *mirasdar*, he has to appear in court to defend his right whenever any question connected with his land is raised there. Thus he is compelled to spend much money in the shape of cost of litigation. But he has no money of his own. He has therefore to borrow money. But the rate of interest in Assam is almost ruinous, being at times higher even than 100 per cent. For this reason, when once in debt it is beyond the power of any man in Assam to extricate himself from it. As if these sufferings were not enough, the poor people of Assam must occasionally be exposed to raids from the Lushai and other hill tribes, and also forcibly impressed for service in Manipur. The sufferings of the families of the poor become indescribable when their male members are thus impressed for service elsewhere. The produce of the land being devoured by the growing coolie population of the tea gardens, the people frequently suffer from famine. Education is in a backward condition in the province, and demands the earnest attention of the Government.

SILCHAR.
Oct. 24th, 1887.

34. The *Charuvarta*, of the 24th October, remarks that it is their Mr. R. C. Dutt as Magistrate of Mymensingh. want of popular sympathies which prevents English Civilians in spite of the very large powers which are exercised by them from becoming good administrators. It is hoped that Mr. R. C. Dutt is not wanting in popular sympathy, and his appointment as Magistrate of Mymensingh is therefore hailed as one which is extremely likely to be successful.

CHARUVARTA,
Oct. 24th, 1887.

CHARUVARTA
Oct. 24th, 1887.

35. Referring to the Nizam's offer of 60 lakhs of rupees for the frontier defences, the same paper observes that if strong fortifications alone could save a country from foreign invasion, China with her famous walls would never have known an invader, and Tartar Princes would never have sat upon her throne.

The Nizam's offer.
Strong fortifications, large armies and intersecting lines of railway will not strengthen the British Empire in India so long as the confidence and loyalty of its subjects are not secured. The great Mogul Emperor Akbar trusted his subjects and his subjects in their turn loved and respected him, and thus the foundations of Akbar's empire were strengthened. Akbar's great grandson Aurangzeb lost the loyalty and respect of his subjects, because he did not trust them. The Government of India would therefore do well to retrench all unnecessary expenditure, thereby removing all necessity for accepting the Nizam's money, to trust its subjects, and cast out of its mind groundless suspicions in regard to them, to abolish the Arms Act without hesitation, and to make natives volunteers, in order that they may not lose all their martial capacity. If Government does this, it will be blessed in return with the love and confidence of its subjects.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Oct. 25th, 1887.

36. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 25th October, says that Government should invest the Nizam's money in four per cent. Government securities, and from the interest thereof should establish a military school for Indian youths. Financial considerations now compel the Government to keep both native and European regiments in India under-officered. And it has therefore to import officers from England in times of war. If a military school is established in India it will not be necessary to import officers from England or elsewhere, and much expenditure will thus be saved. Such a school will also produce the invaluable effect of reviving the decaying military spirit of the country. The benefits which British rule has conferred on this country appear to be almost nil when the injury it has done to the country by destroying its martial spirit is taken into consideration. What six or seven centuries of Mahomedan domination could not do, has been done by a century of English rule. To rescue the great military races and families of India from the ruinous degeneracy into which they are sinking, as well as to defend itself against foreign invasion, Government should give effect to the suggestion made in this place.

SAHACHAR,
Oct. 26th, 1887.

37. It appears to the *Sahachar*, of the 26th October, from what has fallen from Sir Charles Turner, that Sir Charles Turner and the Public Service Commission. the Public Service Commission will probably recommend the appointment of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects to all grades and departments of the Public Service, high and low, irrespectively of caste, creed and colour. Strict equality of this kind, and the abolition of all distinction, as regards pay, pension, &c., will alone give satisfaction to the native public.

HINDU RANJIKÀ,
Oct. 26th, 1887.

38. The *Hindu Ranjikà*, of the 26th October, does not believe the rumour that the Government of India intends to construct defensive works at all the railway bridges in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. It will be really a matter of regret if the rumour proves true, for the construction of such defensive works will imply a want of confidence in the people, and will be of the nature of a confession of weakness on the part of the Government of India. The Empire which is not founded on the love and loyalty of its subjects does not last long,

HINDU RANJIKÀ.

39. The same paper says that the charges brought by the *Amrita Bazar Patrikà* against Sir Lepel Griffin are so distinct and explicit that Lord Dufferin

Sir Lepel Griffin.

ought not to ignore or overlook them. If the charges are found to be true, Sir Lepel should be severely dealt with, because people will otherwise lose all confidence in and respect for the Government of India.

40. The *Surabhi and Pataka*, of the 27th October, says that the present practice of requiring the senders of value-payable parcels to include the money-order charge in the value of the parcel occasionally subjects them to hardship. SURABHI & PATAKA,
Oct. 27th, 1887.

Postage on value-payable parcels. If a man wants to send a packet valued at Rs. 25, he must, in the first instance, pay a postage of 4 annas. As he naturally wishes to realise this postage from the addressee, he sets down the value of the parcel at Rs. 25-4, and this increase in the value of the parcel subjects him to another 4 annas postage, making the total postage 8 annas. Of this charge he can realise only 4 annas from the addressee, and he has to pay the remaining 4 annas himself. This inconvenience may be avoided by allowing senders of parcels to make no reference to postage in the memorandum relating to a value-payable parcel.

41. The same paper says that since their enlistment in the police force of Burmah, the Punjabis have become more anxious than ever to join the army. SURABHI & PATAKA. This affords an excellent opportunity of enrolling the Punjabis as soldiers; but alarmed by the Dhuleep Sing affair, Government is apparently neglecting this opportunity.

42. The same paper observes that it is stated in the letter No. 1988E SURABHI & PATAKA. Natives in the Public Works Depart- ment. of the Government of Bengal, dated the 30th December 1878, that the number of officers in the Public Works Department being in excess of the required number, the passed students of the Calcutta Civil Engineering College should entertain no hope of being employed in that Department. In forwarding that letter to the Superintending Engineer of the Presidency Division, the Secretary to the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal added that even those students of the Calcutta Engineering College who were then temporarily employed in the Department had no chance of getting permanent appointments, but on displaying ability they might get appointments under the Road Cess Committees. But, notwithstanding this letter of the Bengal Government, two new men from the Cooper's Hill College were employed in the Department last year making the total number of Cooper's Hill men in the Department 46. Again, in 1879, several men were compelled to retire in order to make room for these Cooper's Hill men. It is therefore clear that the letter in question aims simply and solely at excluding the students of the Seebpore Engineering College from the Public Works Department. In 1883 Government revived the rule, cancelled in the Bengal Government Resolution of 1878, of appointing, according to their ability, the subordinate officers in the Department to temporary vacancies occurring within it. It was accordingly proposed to promote the subordinate officers in the Department to temporary vacancies in the office of Executive Engineer; but in its anxiety and obligation to provide Cooper's Hill men first, Government has not been able to give effect to that proposal. This Cooper's Hill College in England, maintained with India's money, is an absolutely unnecessary institution. In order to justify its existence, it has been thought necessary to give currency to the absurd fiction that the Engineers turned out by other Engineering Colleges in England—the men, that is, who are making themselves famous by their engineering skill in all parts of the globe—are unfit for employment in the Indian Public Works Department. And so every year a number of boy officers turned out by this Cooper's Hill College is provided with employment by the righteous Government of India, no matter whether there are vacancies to fill or not.

While these men, from the very day they set foot on Indian soil, are employed as second class Assistant Engineers, the students turned out by the Roorkee and Seebpore Engineering Colleges have to enter service as Engineers on probation. The increasing expenditure of the Indian administration has at last drawn the attention of the Finance Committee to the extravagance of the Public Works Department, and the Secretary to the Public Works Department, Government of India, has addressed letters to the Provincial Governments, asking them to grant leave to a specified number of Engineers even before leave is due. This means that the Department requires to be relieved of a portion of its expenditure. The leave to be so granted will be counted towards pension, and the salaries of the officers who may like to avail themselves of it will be sent to their homes where they will quietly enjoy the same. This very objectionable course has been forced upon the Government by the fact that it is unable otherwise to get rid of the superfluous number of engineers in its service. Government is bound to support these men as it is bound to support the covenanted civilians, even though it may be unable to find employment for them. And the Finance Committee, which is so eager and willing to recommend the dismissal of poor clerks and chuprasies, has nothing to say against all this! Let the Cooper's Hill College be abolished, or, if that be impracticable, let Government no longer stand guarantee for finding employment for the men who may be turned out by that College.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Oct. 28th, 1887.

43. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 28th October, in commenting on Sir John Gorst's speech on the Indian Budget, observes as follows:—To speak plainly, Sir John is not a truthful man. All his statements about the financial prosperity of India, and the lightness of her burden of taxation, are more or less incorrect. He says that the people of India are *not* poor. But are not they poor whose average monthly income is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per head? Those who take shelter in false words, in order to defend their party or their reputation as administrators, must be called liars whoever they may be.

SULABH SAMACHAR
& KUSHDAHA,
Oct. 28th, 1887.

44. The *Sulabh Samáchár and Kushdaha*, of the 28th October, says that a druggist in Kidderpore was lately fined under section 9 of Act I of 1878 for having sold poppy heads, and some proprietors of dispensaries in the same town were fined under the same Act for having sold laudanum. But the Opium Act, under which these prosecutions were made, was passed in 1878, and has since remained a dead-letter. Shop-keepers and proprietors of dispensaries have during these years sold poppy heads, laudanum, &c., without any guilty knowledge or intention, and no prosecutions were made during these 10 years for making such sales without a license. The Act in question was no doubt published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, but the public, as a matter of fact, had no knowledge of its existence, and it is doubtful whether judicial officers and the members of the legal profession know that such an Act exists. It is therefore the duty of the Government to inform the public of the substance of every Act by beat of *tom-tom*. And if any one is found breaking the law even then, it will not be wrong or unfair to prosecute and punish him.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 28th, 1887.

The Governor-General's dinner ex-
penses.

45. The *Sanjivani*, of the 29th October, says that, according to the Simla correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* newspaper, the new Finance Minister to the Government of India has made a rule under which the dinner expenses of the Governor-General, while out on tour, will be defrayed from the public treasury.

The Governor-General's income is only 2½ lakhs a year, and he cannot surely be in a position to pay his dinner expenses from so small an income! And hence the new rule. While the Finance Committee is racking its brain to devise means for the curtailment of expenditure, the officers of Government are devising new means of wasting public money!

46. The same paper takes exception to the appointment of Mr. Risley as the President of the Secretariat Commission.

The Secretariat Commission. Mr. Risley is a man whose advancement in the service depends on the favour and good opinion of the Secretaries to Government, and he cannot therefore be expected to point out their faults. Again, he himself has brought many of his favourites into the Secretariat, and it is not likely that he will find fault with his own men. It is true that the Lieutenant-Governor keeps a sharp eye upon everything, and matters are not therefore likely to miscarry very far under him. Still it would have been better if some officer of higher status in the Civil Service than Mr. Risley, and one altogether unconnected with Secretariat offices had been appointed head of the Commission. It has become necessary that the heads of Government offices who themselves do almost nothing should not be allowed to overwork the inferior clerks, and the Commission is expected to look to this.

47. The *Bangabasi*, of the 29th October, takes exception to the system of compulsory vaccination introduced into this country by the English Government.

Compulsory vaccination. It is their inordinate conceit that makes Englishmen think that there is no truth in the Hindu system of medicine, or, for the matter of that, in any other system of medicine whatever except their own. The residents of Jaunpore are getting themselves inoculated under the Hindu system, and the Magistrate of the district is therefore greatly enraged against them. He has accordingly issued a circular to the effect that if any one dies in consequence of the inoculation, the inoculator will be criminally prosecuted; but strict justice requires that if any one dies in consequence of vaccination, the vaccinator too should be criminally prosecuted. Both the systems should be treated alike.

48. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin has condescended to accept the liberal offer of 60 lakhs made by

The Nizam's offer and the Anglo-Indian Press. the Nizam. Its acceptance had to be deferred in order to obtain the permission of the Home authorities and of the Queen-Empress. So England too has chosen to cover herself with the infamy of taking the Nizam's money. Sixty lakhs of rupees in three years is nothing for the Government of India. The excise revenue derived from Bengal alone exceeds that amount, and double that amount is annually obtained from Bengal by the sale of justice. There appears to be no necessity whatever of accepting the offer, and thereby incurring public odium, when five times the amount can be easily obtained by the reimposition of the import duties. The acceptance of the offer will be regarded as a shameful transaction, and will be taken to mean that the Government of India is reduced to a state of bankruptcy. This is humiliation indeed! The Nizam's State is not in a prosperous or flourishing condition, and his subjects would be happy to be relieved of the heavy burden of taxation resting upon them. Englishmen themselves often complain that the condition of the people of Hyderabad is not so satisfactory as it should be. The offer should not be accepted; but the fact that it has been made should be announced to the world in order to let it know that the Indian Princes are profoundly loyal to the British Government. Such an announcement will carry terror into the heart of Russia. It is well known that the Native Princes are wanting in prudence and foresight. So, if the Nizam's offer is accepted, the other Princes will extort money from their subjects in order to be able to make similar offers. For

SANJIVANI.
Oct. 29th, 1887.

BANGABASI,
Oct. 29th, 1887.

BANGABASI.

they will naturally think that if they do not make similar offers they will incur the displeasure of the British Government; and the Political Residents and their European Private Secretaries will of course urge them to follow the example of the Nizam. The Anglo-Indian papers are praising the Nizam, because they want to see the Native States weakened. The acceptance of this offer will do incalculable harm to the Government, to the Nizam, and to the Native Princes in general, and therefore to the whole country. If the native press then does not protest against the acceptance of this offer, it will be wanting in the discharge of its duty. The native press can never take up the attitude of the Anglo-Indian press in regard to this question of the Nizam's offer. The Anglo-Indians may revile the native press for this, but the native press will on no account encourage such disgraceful transactions as will be prejudicial to the highest interests of the British Government in India. Lord Dufferin has been advised by the Anglo-Indian Press to revive the Press Act; but Lord Dufferin is not a fool like Lord Lytton. He, at any rate, will not gag the press; and if he does, he will not gag the native press alone.

BANGABASI,
Oct. 29th, 1887.

Fever at Azimgunge in Moorshedabad.

49. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the prevalence of fever in Azimgunge and the neighbouring villages. There is not a man there who enjoys sound health. The people are dying

for want of medical aid. The authorities are requested to attend to the matter.

BANGABASI.

50. Another correspondent of the same paper complains of the fraudulent way in which the sellers of paddy at the Balurghat, Patiram, Pauligunge, and Kumargunge paddy marts, in the Dinagepore

district, buy and sell paddy in the *hâts*. They use short weights in selling, and thus cheat ignorant people. What they sell as one maund is really far short of a maund. The authorities should look to the matter.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR,
CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 30th, 1887.

Use of short weights in the Dinagepore district.

51. The *Dainik and Samâchâr Chandrikâ*, of the 30th October, says that, notwithstanding the promise given by the Government of India at the time of the imposition of the income-tax, that every care will be taken to prevent oppression by the officers in charge of the collection and assessment of the tax, reports of oppression committed in connection with its collection and assessment are heard from every quarter. The Commission appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to enquire into the oppression said to be committed by the income-tax officers in Calcutta has submitted its report. It is rumoured that the report contains accounts of serious oppression committed by the officers in charge of the collection of the tax. This report should be carefully read by both the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor, and if they see that any grave oppression has been brought home to any of the collecting officers, they should adequately punish them. The report should also be published in the Government Gazette for the information of the press and the public.

SOM PRAKASH,
Oct. 31st, 1887.

Oppression by Income-tax officers.

52. The *Som Prakash*, of the 31st October, is glad that the Lieutenant-Governor has recorded a minute rebuking

Mr. Glazier, the late Magistrate of Mymensingh.

singh. His Honour deserves thanks for this act. There is no reason, however, why this minute should be withheld from the public. Secret punishment is not very efficacious, and it is hoped that Sir Steuart Bayley will cause this minute to be published.

SOM PRAKASH.

The Annual Report on Lunatic Asylums for 1885-86.

53. It appears to the same paper, from a perusal of the last year's report on Lunatic Asylums in Bengal, that Government has spent on an average Rs. 92-4-9 gundas for each native lunatic

and Rs. 699 for each European lunatic. This difference may give rise to the suspicion that the native inmates of lunatic asylums are not properly taken care of.

54. A correspondent of the *Dainik and Samáchár Chandriká*, of the 31st October, says that the present insanitary condition of the sub-division of Baraset is owing to obstruction to drainage caused by the silting up of the beds of the rivers Sunti and Naui. Successive Magistrates who visited the place have admitted the necessity of re-excavating those two rivers, and Government prepared a memorandum some years ago on the subject of their excavation. It is to be hoped that Government will soon take the work of excavation in hand, in accordance with that memorandum.

55. The *Dainik and Samáchár Chandriká*, of the 1st November, says that the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer* and other Anglo-Indian papers are for the reviving of

The Native Press. Act IX of 1878. But an Act of that kind will fail to meet the requirements of the present time, for Anglo-Indian papers will now require to be gagged ; and if that is done the native press will gladly part with its liberty. These Anglo-Indian papers are the real enemies of the country ; and if they are allowed to freely ventilate their views, and the native press, the real friend of the country, is gagged, how long will British rule last ? The native press may cease to exist if it is robbed of its liberty, but who shall say that British rule will not in that case suffer fearfully from such things as socialism, nihilism, &c., imported from Europe.

56. The same paper says that, considering the serious nature of the charges which have been preferred against The Government of India and Sir Lepel Griffin, doubts will take possession of the public mind about the statesmanship of

Lord Dufferin if he allows that officer to resume charge of his duties without calling upon him to answer the charges. Sir Lepel should exculpate himself from the charges preferred against him, or retire from India for good. The good name of the British Government cannot be allowed to suffer on his account.

57. The *Grambási*, of the 1st November, says that, since the establishment of an outstill at the *hat* at Kharuberia, a place within the jurisdiction of thana

The outstill at Kharuberia. Syampore in the Uluberia sub-division, a great many people have taken to drinking. Kharuberia is one of the chief centres of trade in the Uluberia sub-division. Here two *hats* are held every week, and the number of people that come to these *hats* is very large. Increase of drunkenness in such a place is sure to produce serious consequences within a short time. The officers of Government may think that the wine which is drunk at the outstills is not a very intoxicating drink ; but they should know that, though it may not be so strong as brandy, which they themselves use, it is without doubt intoxicating enough for natives, who have never in the course of their long history touched any other drink than water. In order to realise the mischief done by the outstills in the country, Sir Steuart Bayley should personally visit some of them.

58. The same paper complains of the irregular way in which postal business is done in the sub-division of Uluberia. The postal peons are often required to do work which it is beyond their power to do. They are often sent to distribute letters in villages 7 or 8 miles apart from each other. The Postal authorities should look into the matter.

Postal work in the Uluberia sub-division.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 31st, 1887.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 1st, 1887.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR CHANDRIKA.

GRAMBASI,
Nov. 1st, 1887.

GRAMBASI.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 2nd, 1887.

The proposed abolition of the Calcutta Mint.

59. The *Dainik and Samáchár Chundriká*, of the 2nd November, strongly objects to the proposed abolition of the Calcutta Mint on the following grounds:—

- (1) The Bombay Mint alone will not probably be able to supply a sufficient number of copper coins.
- (2) The quantity of coinage required for Bengal is larger than the quantity required for the other Indian provinces.

The fact that bar silver brought from England is landed at Bombay is no reason why the Calcutta Mint should be abolished. For even if bar silver is not brought to Calcutta, silver coins will, at any rate, have to be brought from Bombay; so it will be better to abolish the Bombay Mint instead of the Calcutta Mint.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

URDU GUIDE,
Oct. 29th, 1887.

Removal of prostitutes.

60. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 29th October, says that, under the present law, the police has only power to prevent any house from being used as a brothel, but it has no power to remove prostitutes from the house which is already in their occupation. This defect in the law should be remedied.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

URDU GUIDE,
Oct. 22nd, 1887.

The Travancore State.

61. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 22nd October, says that Government should enquire into the truth of the allegations made in a petition which has been presented to it regarding the unsatisfactory administration of the Travancore State, and the exercise of supreme influence therein by a favourite of the Maharajah. If these allegations are found to be true, the favourite should be banished, the Dewan should be pensioned off, the Chief Secretary, Mr. Wallace, should be dismissed, and the Resident should be transferred.

62. The *Silchar*, of the 24th October, is sorry to hear that the present Raja of Manipore is not very popular with his subjects, who are much attached to

The State of Manipore.
his younger brother. Who shall say how much more bloodshed is in store for the State of Manipur?

SILCHAR,
Oct. 24th, 1887.

63. The *Sahachar*, of the 26th October, cannot advise the Government of India to accept the Nizam's offer. Its acceptance will, on the one hand, lower the prestige of the Government of India, and on the other will put the native princes of India, who will not be slow to imitate the Nizam's example, in a situation of pecuniary difficulty.

SAHACHAR,
Oct. 26th, 1887.

The Cashmere Durbar and Hari Krishna Saha.

64. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 27th October, says that one Hari Krishna Saha, a contractor, residing in Amritsar, has sent an application to the Governor-General stating that he has suffered great pecuniary loss in consequence of the present Maharaja of Cashmere having cancelled the contract which the late Maharaja had entered into with him. Now, it is not easy to see wherein the fault of the present Maharaja lies. He is perfectly justified in cancelling a contract which appears to him to be disadvantageous, even though it may have had the sanction of the late Maharaja. Be that as it may, the fact of a common contractor having preferred an application against the Maharaja of Cashmere is rather suspicious. Has the contractor been instigated by Mr. Plowden? Mr. Plowden and Mr. Colquhoun of Burmah are men of the same type. The Maharaja

ought to act with great caution, especially when the relations between his Government and the Government of India have got strained over the question of the Sealkote boundary.

65. The *Rungpore Dik Prákásh*, of the 27th October, referring to the Nizam's offer, says that the Nizam is a boy, who hardly knows good from bad.

Something must therefore be at the bottom of this offer of pecuniary help to Government. The Resident at Hyderabad is, perhaps, the secret of the offer. Rumours of the exercise of such influence by the Gwalior Resident were heard at the time of the taking of the Gwalior loan. If the Government of India thinks it proper to accept the Nizam's offer, it should first enquire whether the influence of the Hyderabad Resident was at work in this connection or not.

66. It appears to the *Samaya*, of the 28th October, from what Lord Connemara has said about the government and condition of the State of Travancore, that

The Maharajah of Travancore. the charges of misgovernment and oppression brought against the Maharajah were only the fabrication of some low-minded and self-seeking Europeans. The mischief which these men create in India is known to everybody. The deposition of Theebaw and the deposition of Wajid Ali Shah of Lucknow are examples in point. Indeed, all the British conquests in India have been in some measure owing to the machinations of men of this type and class. It is fortunate for the Maharajah of Travancore that Lord Connemara is now the Governor of Madras. The Maharajah has escaped this time; but he should conduct himself more carefully in future.

67. The *Sanjivani*, of the 29th October, says that the secret of Sir Salar Jung's visit to Europe is that an order for exile has been passed against him by the

Sir Salar Jung of Hyderabad. Nizam and the Government of India; but what is Sir Salar Jung's offence that he should be punished with exile?

68. The *Bangabási*, of the 29th October, disapproves of the mission of Mr. Paul, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, to Sikkim. This Sikkim mission bodes

The Sikkim State. no good. A collision with the Thibetans seems to be imminent.

69. The same paper says that one object of the Nizam in offering pecuniary help to the British Government is that the British Government will continue

The Nizam's offer. to support the Sultan of Turkey, the spiritual head of the Mahomedan community. The acceptance of this offer will therefore lay the British Government under an obligation to help the Sultan in times of danger and difficulty; and if it does not do so, its Moslem subjects will feel disaffected towards it. But it will be impossible for the English to interfere in Turkish affairs without the consent or concurrence of the other European powers. What then will the Indian Moslems think of the Government if the other European powers do not allow it to help the Sultan when the Sultan stands in need of help? The Government should carefully weigh all these points before it accepts the Nizam's offer. The Viceroy's reply to the Nizam is also worded in a most objectionable style. The Viceroy says:—" You have been the first among the Princes of India to recognise the principle that the Native States are as much interested as the rest of the Indian population in assisting the Government to take whatever measures may be necessary to preserve the borders of the Empire from any danger which may arise from external complications." This means something like a hint to the other Native Princes to follow the example of the Nizam. Writing of this kind is surely

RUNGPORE DÍK
PRAKÁSH,
Oct. 27th, 1887.

SAMAYA,
Oct. 28th, 1887.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 29th, 1887.

BANGABÁSI,
Oct 29th, 1887.

BANGABÁSI.

unworthy of the Viceroy of the Indian Empire. It is feared that the hint thrown out by the Viceroy will induce Native Princes to make similar offers of money to the British Government without duly considering the condition and wants of their own subjects.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Oct. 31st, 1887.

Native officers for training the armies of the Native Princes.

70. The *Navavibhákar Sádháraní*, of the 31st October, says that among the armies of the Native Princes the army of Scindhia alone is acquainted with modern military tactics; but it is very necessary that the armies of all the Native Princes should be instructed in those tactics.

An attempt to have them instructed in those tactics by English officials will produce evil results, as English officials are haughty and arrogant everywhere. Excellent native officers for training the armies of the Native Princes may be had if the Ajmere College is converted into a really military institution, and the members of princely Indian families are instructed there in the art of modern warfare.

71. The same paper says that whether or not the English Government accepts the offer of pecuniary help made by the Nizam, it should restore the Berars to him.

The restoration of the Berars. The restoration of the Gwalior Fort has been a very wise act, and Lord Dufferin knows very well that it will be an act of as much wisdom on the part of Government to restore the Berars to the Nizam.

72. A correspondent of the *Som Praksáh*, of the 31st October, says that in Independent Tipperah a few old servants of the State conduct its affairs in the way

which is most conducive to their own interest. They are growing fat at the cost of the State. The Raja who devotes much of his time to painting and versifying, does not properly look after the affairs of his State, and allows his self-seeking officers to have it all their own way. His debts are therefore increasing. The British Government should interfere in the affairs of Independent Tipperah and save it from ruin.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

GARIB AND
MAHAVIDYA,
Oct. 26th, 1887.

The slaughter of cows.

73. The *Garib and Mahávidyá*, of the 26th October, heartily thanks Mr. Cursetji Sorabji Joswala of Bombay for memorialising the Government of India for a

law prohibiting the slaughter of cows. The action of the memorialist is no doubt very praiseworthy; but it would be in every respect better if the slaughter of cows could be put down without the assistance of the Legislature. The leaders of the different religious communities in India ought to take this matter up in right earnest and quietly settle it amongst themselves. Their friendly and combined action is sure to be attended with success. If only the beef-eaters in India resolve not to eat beef, there will be no necessity for passing a law making the slaughter of cows penal, and the effect of such a resolution will probably be more satisfactory than a legislative prohibition, whilst it is certain that it will achieve a moral wonder by removing the longstanding and most lamentable grudge existing between the Hindus and the Mahomedans.

SAHACHAR,
Oct. 26th, 1887.

Lord Reay's speech on the occasion of the opening of a paper mill at

74. The *Sahachar*, of the 26th October, thus criticises Lord Reay's speech at the opening of a paper mill at Bombay:—His Lordship says that "India of the present day wants men who will them-

selves be able to conduct their own affairs. The number of those who can find fault with others, and who want to have the governing powers in their own hands, are indeed very large. But the number of those who can conduct their own affairs with ability is almost nil. How many men can be

found who can improve the manufactures and the agriculture of the country? Those alone deserve real praise who can do these things."

These are angry words and they evince want of sympathy with the people of this country. Instead of encouraging the poor people of India in their endeavour to improve the manufactures of the country, Lord Reay taunts, abuses and finds fault with them. This is not as it should have been. For Englishmen know well that it is they that have been the cause of the ruin of India's arts and manufactures. To hear Englishmen reviling the people of this country on account of the imperfect state of their manufactures is therefore exactly like having salt thrown into a bleeding wound which they themselves have caused. The artisans of India were once famous throughout the world, and India can still, under favourable circumstances, maintain her ancient reputation for artisanship. But there can be no competition between the hand and the machine, and India must therefore have machines and manufactories of the European type if she is to compete with other countries. In this, however, she stands in need of assistance from Government. She wants skilled labourers and she must have technical schools to train them up. Her English rulers, however, who are liberal in professions and profuse in promises, really do nothing to give India the assistance she wants in the matter of skilled labour and systematic education in the industrial arts. Government should encourage and lead the way, instead of rebuking. For mere rebuke will achieve nothing. So far as the matter under consideration is concerned, rebuke comes with special ill grace from the mouth of an English Governor, whose own country did not in one day attain her present eminence in manufacturing industry, and had to pass years and centuries of apprenticeship in industrial work. Englishmen in this country should also bear in mind that in India progress takes place more rapidly than it has done in England; that Indians are ever ready to follow the leading of their English teachers; and that, unlike their English brethren of half a century back, they will not break out into open riots on hearing of new forms of manufacturing industry.

Most people say that mere words without action are of no use. But words are not in reality absolutely useless. It is only when too many that words do no good. Why is Lord Reay so angry with natives for dealing in words?

It is not true, as Lord Reay says, that the people of India want to take the governing power into their own hands. They simply want to be co-workers with Englishmen in the administration of their country's affairs. Does the cherishing of such a desire after so many years of English rule appear improper even to such a man as Lord Reay? If so, at whose hands will the people expect to find a liberal treatment of their aims and aspirations?

Indians fearlessly criticise the acts of their rulers, praising or blaming them according as they do their work well or ill. They have, for instance, praised all the acts of His Excellency Lord Reay, with the single exception of his Lordship's action in the Rukma Bai affair. And has the widely sympathising heart of the republican Scotch Lord, educated in Holland, felt itself hurt at the condemnation of only one of his acts? The public feel sorry when they find their Governors so thin-skinned.

At the present time the people of India are unable to compete with Englishmen or Anglo-Indians in any enterprise requiring skill and capital. They must therefore be shown the way and encouraged in every possible way by their rulers, and Government should give them at the outset greater facilities than are enjoyed by Anglo-Indians or Englishmen. Let the

rulers do all this for them, and then let them rebuke them if they are found to be failing. But who knows not that it is the Englishmen who enjoy most facilities and advantages? Everything has been rendered smooth for them, while obstacles upon obstacles are being thrown in the way of the natives; and over and above this, there are these taunts and rebukes and remonstrances. This is slaying the thrice slain!

Everybody knows that manufactories are the fittest places for learning manufactures. But does anybody care to give manufacturing training to the natives in the Indian manufactories? The evidence given before the Public Service Commission makes it out that Eurasians, in spite of their incapacity for learning, are more favoured in the Indian manufactories than the natives, who are admitted to do exceedingly well, when they are taken in. So it is clear that Government's duty will not be done by simply asserting over and over again that manufactories are the fittest places for acquiring mechanical training. Its duty will be done only by providing for a large employment of native labour in the Indian manufactories.

There is not a single officer of Government who does not either in report or in circular or in resolution express himself ardently about giving encouragement to the arts and manufactures of India; but as a matter of fact neither report, nor resolution, nor circular is intended to convey any serious meaning. There is a standing order of Government prohibiting Government officers from importing such articles from England as can be had in this country. But has this order been given effect to as it should be? Are not the contractors of the India Office sending out every article that is required for the public offices in India? But if this order is given effect to, the effect on Indian manufactures is sure to be very wholesome and encouraging. Paper mills, even though they are not worked with native capital, have done much good to the country, because they are worked with native labour. Every one is glad to find that Government is using the paper made at the Bally Paper Mills. But will Englishmen be really glad if natives are taught paper-making at the Bally Mills, and if they then themselves set up paper mills? So it seems that mere rebuke will serve no good purpose. They are really great who look not only to their own interests, but also to the interests of others; and it is only the advice of such men that is worth listening to.

DHUMKETU,
Oct. 26th, 1887.

Sir Lepel Griffin and his Anglo-Indian advocates.

75. The *Dhumketu*, of the 26th October, says that the case against Sir Lepel Griffin is so strong that even his Anglo-Indian advocates, the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer*, have been unable to say anything in his defence. They made some show of defence at first, but the disclosure of documentary evidence against their client has now struck them dumb, and they are now giving vent to their anger and spleen by advising Government to gag the native press. But that press, writing as it always does on behalf of truth and justice, will go on writing fearlessly.

DHUMKETU.

The slaughter of cows and she-buffaloes.

76. The same paper asks Government to grant the petition addressed to it by the Bombay community, requesting it to pass a law prohibiting the slaughter of cows and she-buffaloes for food.

BHARAT MITRA,
Oct. 27th, 1887.

The Native press.

77. The *Bharat Mitra*, of the 27th October, referring to the *Pioneer's* proposals for the gagging of the native press, which seeks only the welfare of the people who form the trunk of the tree of Government, says that it is not a good proposal for the English Government to adopt.

78. Referring to the demonstrations of the unemployed in London, the *Pratikár*, of the 28th October, remarks that it

The demonstrations of the unemployed in London. is strange that the people of the country where the poor cannot obtain alms, even

though there are millionaires rolling in wealth and extravagance, call themselves a *civilised* people.

79. The *Samaya*, of the 28th October, thinks that Sir Lepel Griffin will have to give up his intention of retiring from Indian service. The Irish Under-Secretaryship has been refused to him. The chance of his being returned to Parliament is also very small. It is very difficult for men like Sir Lepel Griffin to secure a respectable public position in England. If, on the other hand, Sir Lepel returns to India, he will have to answer the charges which are appearing against him in the *Amrita Bazar Patriká* newspaper. And it is doubtful whether he will succeed therein. The last course for him to adopt will therefore be not to return to India.

Sir Lepel Griffin.

PRATIKAR,
Oct. 28th, 1887.

SAMAYA,
Oct. 28th, 1887.

80. The *Sanjivani*, of the 29th October, says that a native barrister-at-law having, in the course of his travel reached the town of Sukkur, in Sindh, took shelter for the night in a bungalow kept by one Dasabhoy. When the local Collector, Mr. Jube, came to know of this, he wrote to Dasabhoy, the farmer of the bungalow, asking him to say why he had allowed a native to put up at the bungalow, and directing him not to do so in future and to expel the gentleman from the bungalow. Government should consider whether or not Mr. Jube should be punished.

81. The same paper has found it reported in a paper conducted in the interest of indigo-planters that Government intends to deal summarily with the

Mr. Jube, Collector of Sukkur, in Sindh. native newspapers which write incessant invectives against it. The planters' organ thinks that it will be a good thing for the country if these native papers are stopped, for they only mislead the public with false writing. But is it not very well known that Anglo-Indian papers contain more false writing than native papers? It is as well, however, to state with clearness and emphasis that if the native papers die in discharging their duty of correcting the Government, whenever Government is found to be erring, they will have no reason to be sorry for it, for they set more value on their honour than on their lives.

82. The *Dainik* and *Sumáchár Chandriká*, of the 30th October, says

Government and the native press. that the belief is gaining ground with the authorities that the native papers are sowing dissatisfaction in the country by systematically misrepresenting the Government, and by continually harping on the dark side of the administration. This belief must be pronounced to be groundless; but supposing it to be correct, the measure which Government seems bent upon adopting in regard to the native press must be pronounced to be extremely ill-considered. If the English conduct their Indian administration upon purely selfish principles, without looking to the interests of the governed, popular dissatisfaction with all its consequences will go on increasing whether the native press is allowed to exist or not. It was even so during the days of the indigo and Pubna riots. Who shall say that those riots were occasioned by bad writing in native papers? The sepoy mutiny is another instance in point. Englishmen should know that the native press is serving two important purposes. In the first place, by pointing out the defects of the administration, it is making the work of administrative reform easy, and in the second place by making the complaints of the people

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 29th, 1887.

SANJIVANI.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 30th, 1887.

known to the Government, it is in fact diminishing, instead of increasing, popular dissatisfaction. Had some portion of the popular dissatisfaction not been allowed to evaporate in this way, the consequences of stifled anger and ill-feeling would have been very serious.

SOM PRAKASH,
Oct. 31st, 1887.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Oct. 31st, 1887.

83. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 31st October, says that the charges appearing in the *Indian Mirror* newspaper against Major Miley, Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, should be enquired into by Government.

84. The *Navavibhákar Sádháraní*, of the 31st October, says that though the native press is the mouthpiece of Government and the native press. the people of India, its counsels are not in most cases heeded by Government. Some Anglo-Indian papers again use every means, fair or foul, to discredit that press. It is owing to this opposition from every side that the native press lives almost in a lifeless state. And it is certain that, if its cause had not been founded on truth and justice, its condition would have been worse still. The Government does sometimes listen to the counsels of the native press from considerations of justice, but it is clear that it sets no high value upon the utterances of that press. The counsels of the native press are accepted only in those cases where this can be done without injuring the interests of Englishmen and without incurring additional expenditure. But where the interests of Englishmen forbid it, the recommendations of the native press, however fair or just, are not heeded by the English Government, even though it have to incur heavy expenditure and great odium by not heeding them. All this is serving to confirm the belief in the minds of the Indians that England does not consider herself really responsible for the good administration of India. It is well known that many members of Parliament do not attend to Indian affairs. How can India then expect to derive any benefit from British rule? Government does not venture to do anything which is not approved by the Anglo-Indian press; and, if it ever tries to do so from considerations of justice, the threats of that press compel it to retrace its steps. No one believes that Government really holds the opinion that the native press does not represent the views of the Indian people. Government must have found in connection with many political movements that the native press is always at one with the people. The writings of the native press often seem to Government to savour of disrespect for the authorities. It is true that native papers often point out instances of failure of justice at the hands of young judicial officers. But it does not do so with a view of evincing disrespect for the Government, but simply making it attend to the cause of truth and justice. What appears to Government to savour of disrespect is in fact only the cry of anguish of the native press. When native papers ask for the privileges promised to natives by the English Government, their request is not granted, and they are told that natives are not fit to possess those rights.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

85. The same paper, referring to the statement of the *Englishman* Grant of jagirs to native soldiers. newspaper that the native soldiers who rendered eminent service during the Afghan War will be rewarded with jagirs, says that one who has seen the Government practice of rewarding services with empty titles is not inclined to believe that what the *Englishman* says is or can be correct. But it will certainly be a very good thing if Government does really grant jagirs as reward for military service.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 5th November 1887.